ARBIN WORD ROOTS EPIC – PART ONE

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SUMMARY

This is the first fascicle of the Turkish Roots Encyclopedia in Western Languages. The term "**Arbin**" belongs to **Anatole Klyosov**. Inspired by the haplogroup R1b, he gave this name to this ancient folk and language. These are the people who came out of Asia, spread to Europe, and formed the European peoples. It wouldn’t be wrong to call this true historical story "The Saga of Arbins". According to Klyosov, Turkish also originates from this root language. So Proto-Turkish was within this main language and thus, undeniably, Turkic language is closely related to Western languages. In my opinion, Turkish is the main element of this family, whether we call it Proto-Turk or just Turkic. We have more than enough linguistic evidence to suggest this. So... Although what we're talking about is the bare truth, let's get into it with an ancient rumor.

Scary Story of the Burned Witch

As many as 100,000 'witches' were killed during Europe's dark Middle Ages, with the vast majority of them being women. Most of the victims were burned or tortured to death. Among the countless tragic stories, one particular incident involved the murder of a young woman in a town in Central Europe. The details of her demise remain shrouded in speculation. According to some accounts, her slender body delicately broke free from the flaming restraints, as if she were a

spirit, and ascended into the sky. Others claim that, as the initial smoke engulfed the area, she momentarily vanished, only to leave no trace behind when a sudden strong wind dispersed the smoke from the pole to which she was tied.

What was her name? It doesn't matter. Different people have various accounts. However, what remains striking is her story. She was known as the 'Scary Witch,' the 'Beautiful Fairy,' the 'Banu Girl,' or even the 'Begum Woman' (1). What truly captivated attention was the book discovered in her hut—a notebook consisting of six hundred and sixty-six pages. The monks attempted to decipher its contents, page by page, both before and during the interrogation. However, they struggled to comprehend many sections. What they did manage to understand was enough to shake them to their core. The terror that surpassed even their worst nightmares manifested through letters, symbols, and illustrations, firmly affixed to the paper. As they gazed upon the pages, the horrors seemed to swell and expand, filling rooms and halls like holograms from future centuries. They seeped through the windows, merging with the tree shadows, leaving the monks breathless and their eyes bulging out of their sockets. Every known and unknown fear suddenly unraveled before them like an unfathomable abyss. Their screams became slippery, mossy, bloody, fragile, sharp, and dark—gradually descending step by step into the depths of that very abyss.

They resolved to burn the book prior to executing the witch. However, as the priest ventured into the courtyard, clutching the book in one hand and a container of lamp oil in the other, a terrible cry escaped him. What awaited them upon reaching the door was a sight to behold—a mouth that unleashed ceaseless screams and a body transformed into a gaping maw. The black cloak draped over the priest was engulfed in flames from head to toe, yet the book he

held in his hand shimmered brilliantly amidst the blaze, miraculously remaining unscathed.

Let's cut it short. They decided to divide the book into 666 sheets, distributing each page to ordinary individuals who were unaware of its contents, and sending them to 666 locations across Europe. The majority of recipients were chosen from among the illiterate population. Upon reaching their designated locations, the pages would be buried or otherwise destroyed. Many pages were either buried, thrown into rivers, or torn into pieces and left to scatter across the hillsides. However, some enthusiastic carriers attempted to read the pages during their journey. Others sold them to individuals with a penchant for mysteries upon reaching their destinations. The remnants of these pages were sufficient to sow trouble across Europe in the ensuing centuries.

Those who dared to gaze upon the remaining pages, only to be horrified and subsequently attempted to destroy them, were met with various calamities. Meanwhile, others propagated an assortment of myths, drawing inspiration from these pages or the tales they had heard. Some theories were grounded in logic, while others were pure nonsense. Centuries later, individuals who stumbled upon these rumors or somehow obtained copies of the surviving pages put forth diverse hypotheses. Yet, all who delved into this forbidden knowledge found themselves cursed in one way or another. The age of excommunication had passed, giving way to the modern era of data ignorance and scientific negation. In this new age, everyone was excluded, excommunicated.

Fritz Hommel and Noah Kramer, who claimed that the Sumerians were Turks, Mario Alinei asserting that the Etruscans were Turks, and Sven Lagerbring proclaiming Swedes to be Turks, all suffered similar fates. Leon Cahun, who proposed that the Aryan language dialect in France had Turani roots, along with

Constantine Rafinesque, Abrar Karimullin, Otto Rochrig, Stig Wikander, Benigno Ferrario, Georges Dumezil, John Josselyn, John Macintoch, Rolando Araujo Solis, Karl Julius Platzmann, and others who argued that Native American languages shared significant similarities with Turkish, either fell into obscurity or faced various troubles. Thomas Jefferson made similar claims, but thankfully he narrowly escaped this curse by ascending to the Presidency of the United States. Nicole Gilles, who suggested Turkish descent from the Trojans, Andrea Dandalo, Dominican priest Antonius the Florentine, and Spanish historian Pero Tafur were among the first to encounter those sinister and ominous pages. Illiych Svitych tragically passed away at the age of 31 before completing his work, while Sergei Starostin also met an untimely end. Edward John Payne posited that 6,000 years ago, the world was divided between blacks and Turanians, and that the modern world remains under Turanian control. A few years after writing this, his body was discovered in the Wendover Canal on a cold winter day.

The world-renowned chemist and geneticist Anatole Klyosov faced the harsh consequences of becoming persona non grata when he genetically mapped the Arbins, ultimately labeling the ancestry of Europeans as "Arbins" in the modern era. Norm Kisamov, who attempted to defend him, was metaphorically buried alive in the intellectual world, as his extensive findings on Turkic roots in Western languages were met with disregard. Only the intelligent individuals in Turkic regions managed to evade this cursed fate, as the pages naturally had not reached those regions. As a result, Turks could remain blissfully unaware of their own past and enjoy a peaceful and contented life.

Yes, what was written in the big black book of the Begum Banu Witch? And what sort of demonic information aroused all the fears of the seer? All the dark complexes and nightmares of the European white man: Fear of women, fear of

the East, fear of the Hell, fear of black men, fear of Jews, fear of Islam, fear of Satan, fear of vampires, fear of Turks… Oh… Oh.. That fear of Turks… The most terrifying one! And what had some monks seen on one of the pages? Something unbearable! As depicted in a famous Turkish proverb: “The grass that the goat dislikes grows right under his nose”: It turns out that all Europeans are of Turkic origin!..

This fact can easily be denied… But, what about the language we speak?! Isn’t it of Turkish origin as well? The roots of the language had been written there word by word, syllable by syllable!

There has been a word in Turkish "can" and then "cin" (4)... The first one means "life or soul” and the second one is “elf, genie”. Isn’t it interesting that these words had existed many centuries before the science of "genetics" evolved, and that the research regarding genetics show that the peoples of Europe arrived from Central Asia and that they were all related to the Turks! Even looking at those pages was an intolerable sin. Hadn’t a comrade got burned just by looking at them? It reads exactly as it is in the book: “We are the Arbins, we are the descendants of the Arbins…” What is an “Arbin”? Something like an Arab? I wish it were. Much better than being a Turk… Arbin… Is that something like Robert or Robin? (3)

Yes, this insult is unacceptable. It cannot be eaten, swallowed, digested… and cannot be accepted in any way. What was the Turk like? Something… yes, a “thing”! What was the Turk like, described in those thrilling tales? Yellow race or black race? Does it look like a slanted-eyed Mongolian? A monster with one lip on the ground and one in the sky? A wolf-eyed human butcher with a bloody sword in hand? No, they could have been blonde too. Just like us. It is believed that we all are cast in the same mold! Those beloved orientalist stories... How

pleasant when they occur far away from us… Post-modern fairy tales written by Easterners who pledged their allegiance to us… Let them deal with esoteric letters, figures; but do not be friends with the truths, stay away from the poor. Let the genie come out of the oil lamp, but only as a guru of pleasures in the Eastern palaces... Harmless... Have a fun time... If it is away from us… Great… But if it gets inside us?… What if we are "them"? Scary like the Banu Witch, crimson like her breath, black and dark like fear… Beautiful very beautiful or ugly. Just like the Devil coming between us in every form. It is written: God Tengri has 99, even 999 and even 9999 names, Heshe is dominant in every form and is everywhere… It is Anger, it is Devastator and it is Merciful, it is Creative, Heshe is "Lord - Rab"… Heshe is "Rabbi"… Repent a thousand times. Arbin? That's a lot. It must be burned. We can't set it on fire. If we try to burn it, we burn ourselves. Then, it must be destroyed. But, how?

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NOTES

The red ones are Turkic roots

(1) Turkic main root '**bäg**', '**beg**', '**bey**', '**bay**': lord, ruler, governor, mister… Turkic main root as well '**bög**, **bögü**', '**bügü**', '**büyü**, **büyücü**': magic, magician, shaman… Turkic root '**baksı**', '**bokrat**': shaman, physician… Turkic Medes' root '**mag**': cleric, physician… Turkic root '**büyük**', '**bedük**': big, huge, important person… Turkic root '**bağış**', '**bağ-ar**': donation, grant, to ask… Turkic female name '**Begüm**': woman lord… Turkic – Mongol. root '**bayan**': rich person, powerful

person; New Turkish '**bayan**': lady… Turkic root '**makta**' (Altaic), **magu** (Uyghur): praise, brag; **mangga**: big, strong… Turkic root '**pay**': share, portion… Turkic root '**beg-en**, **beğen**' (meaning come from "the wish of the **beg** (lord), worthy of **beg**-lord") : like, saying 'good'… Turkic female name: **Banı**, **Banu**: noble woman… Old Turkish '**Böke**': powerful, champion, hero, woman leader…

Beg >< **bög**, **bögü** >< **baksı**, **bokrat** >< **mag** >< **makta** >< **büyük**, **bedük** >< **böke** >< **bağış** >< **pay** >< **begüm** >< **bayan** >>>> **Witch** (alleged PIE root **weg**), **big**, **beg**, **buy**, **pay**, **magic**, **magician**, **macro**, **magnify**, **pagan**, **mega** (Greek), **Hippocrates** etc… **Begeo** (Celtic): to ask (bağış)… **Bhag** (alleged PIE root): to share out, apportion; to get a share… **Bene** (It.); **bon** (Fr.); **beneficial**, **bonus, benign**, **benefit**, **benevolent**; **beneficarius**, **beneficium** (Latin) etc… < **beğen**

Büyük > **big**

Bağış, **bağar** > **beg**, **begeo** (Celtic)

Mag > **magic**

Bögü > **witch**, **weg**

Makta, **mangga** > **macro, magnify** / **mactus, mactare** (Etrusk, Latin – praise, glorify) / **Mekkish** (Hittite): big, wide / **Mahat** (Sanskrit): great, large / **Magjo** (Celtic): big, **mega** (Greek) / **Mangga** (Altaic - Starostin, Bomhard): big, strong

Baksı > **pagan**

Pay, **bayan** > **buy**, **pay**

Sixir, **saxsu** (from Eurasian Turkish dialects); **sihir**, **iksir** (Turkish Arabic) > **hexerei** (German), **sorcery, sorcerer**

Beg > **beğen** > **bien** (French – good, well), **bene** (It.), **beneficial**, **bonus** etc. ; **mögen** (German)

Banu, **Banı** > **bena**, **bean** (Celtic - woman); **ban-ön-a** (Celtic – queen) >< **Venus** (Greek)

Banu Çiçek, **Selcan Hatun** are Turkish female heroes from Dede Korkut's epic of the 1300s. The **Taj Mahal** was built for the Turkic queen **Ercüment Banu Begüm**. 'Begüm' is also real Turkish name, not Persian. Begüm means woman lord, "woman bey-beg". **Beg** is a Turkish name means local lord. English '**big**' rooted from 'beg' and 'büyük'. The founder of the Indian city of Hyderabad was the Turkic queen **Haydar Begüm**.

Venus... Alleged opinion: Late Old English, from Latin Venus (plural veneres), in ancient Roman mythology, the goddess of beauty and love, especially sensual love, from venus "love, sexual desire; loveliness, beauty, charm; a beloved object," from PIE root ***wen-** "to desire, strive for." Another example for "*wen" is **win** < **yen** (win)

Pay, **bağış** > **bhag** "alleged PIE root"

Deu... Allaged PIE root of bene, bonus, beneficial, Benedict, bon, benefit etc... "Do, to do, perform, show favor"... Turkish root '**ed**, **et**, **id**'; '**dı**, **di**'; '**tan**', '**tu**' (Chuvash) > **edo**, **ut**, **utta** (Latin) > **pidan**, **edan** (Celtic) > **do** (English): to make, to do / 'To do' and 'to eat' have the same root in many languages... **Eat** (Eng.), **edo** (Latin.): eat, foot, **yut**, **yutmak** / Altaic [***ida**- 'to eat'] (Bomhard) (Svitych) / Old Turkish '**ida, edo**' / **Ed-o-**, ***ϕiteti**, **ithid**, **ith** (Celtic) / **Ad**, **adana** (Sanskrit.); **ud**, **adanna**, **edri**, **etri** (Hittite): eat / **Jim**, **jam** (Sanskrit.) > **gyari** (Laz.) > **ide** (Turkish, Mongol.), **et** (meat), **ye** (eat)

Vampire: Turkic **ubyr** (n.) “ghostly being, warlock”, lit. “devourer” fr. the verb ob-/op-/-/öp-/up- “gulp, suck in, devour edaciously”. (Kisamov) / **Obur** (glutton) > **obese**

(2) Turkic root ‘**öz**’: self, I am, we are, gist, essence, core, extract… Turkic root ‘**oz**’: soul, spirit, supreme spirit… Turkic root ‘**es**’: breath, wind, hear… Turkic root ‘**esen**’: well, safe, healthy, peaceful… Turkic root ‘**esen**’: windy… Turkic root ‘**esin**’: breeze, inspiration… Turkic root ‘**us**’: mind, wisdom… Turkic root ‘**ozan**’: shaman, bard, minstrel… Turkish ‘**esas**’: basis, main, base, basic…

Öz >< **oz** >< **es** >< **esen** >< **esin** >< **ozan** >>>> **gist**, **essence**, **ghost**, **geist** (German), **gheis** (alleged PIE root), **us**, **essentia** (Latin), **vis** (Latin)

Öz, **oz** > **ghost**, **geist** / also Turkic ‘**gez**’ (wander, walk around, tour) > **ghost**

Öz, **oz** > **essence**, **essentia**, **essential** etc.

Esas, **üs** (Turkish – Arabic) > **essential**, **basis**, **basic**

Öz, **özüm-üz** > **us** (we are)

Öz > **gist**

Us > **wise**, **wisdom**

Oz Tamga-sı: The sign, which is the first form of the swastika. One of the oldest Proto-Turkish symbols. It symbolizes the lineage and the reunion of the soul with the great soul. / Besides: **Tamga** (stamp, sign) > **tab**, **tablet**, **stamp** (S-tamp – The initial 'S' was added later – the rule)

(3) Turkic root ‘**kork**’: fear, scare… ‘**Ürk**, **irk**, **irk-il**’: dread, fright, startle… ‘**Böri**’: wolf, beast… ‘**Barak**’: dense hairy big dog… ‘**Bars**, **pars**’: leopard… ‘**Fır-la**’: burst,

spring… ‘**Börk**’: beret made of hairy animal skin… ‘**Börs**, **bursang**’: pouch… ‘**Koru**’: guard, protect… ‘**Koru**’: protected forest, garden… ‘**Bur**’: burn, cook… ‘**Par-la**’: blaze, flame, bright…

Kork >< **koru** >< **ürk** >< **böri** >< **barak** >< **börk** >< **fırla**; **bur** >< **parla** >>>> **S-care** (The rule: leading ‘S’ was added later); **horror**, **horrible**; **horribilis** (Latin.); **ghora, karala, ugra, karu, kharu** (fear, fright - Sanskrit.); **şkurna**, **oş kurinu**, **şkurina** (fear, fright - Laz.); **cruto**, **crouco** (Celtic); **Gorgos**, **gorgon** (Greek), **fear**; perva (Persian Turkish - fear); **kurkuriie**, **uerite**, **uerit**, **weriya** (fear - Hittite); **gararu** (fear - Akkad.); **bear** (animal), **brown** (from alleged PIE root ***bher**- 'bright, brown'"; **bhr** (Sanskrit – wild animal); **burru** (Sumer – wolf, beast); **fur**, **fury**, **furious**, **ferocity**, **ferocious**, **fierce**; **feroce, fera** (Latin) etc. ; **perucca** (It. – wig); **brutal**; **beast**; **beret**; **bursa**; **warkui** (Hittite - anger) etc… **Burst**; **garden**, **guard**, **court**, **yard** (alleged PIE root ‘**gher**’< koru), **care**; **fire**, **furnos** (Greek – **fırın**, oven), **inferno** etc.

Kork (kork, ürk, koru: Turkic trilogy) > **horror** > **Gorgon**, **gorgos** (Greek) > **karu** (Sanskrit) > **kurkurie** (Hittite) > **kurinu** (Laz.) > **gararu** (Akkad) > **cruto**, **crouco** (Celtic)

Koru (protect, guard); **koru** (protected forest); **karta** (garden) > **guard** > **garden** > **court** > **kiri** (Sumer.) (P. Kaya) (garden) > **kur** (Sumer.): protect, koru-forest (O. N. Tuna)

Böri, **börk**, **börs**, **barak**, **bars** and may be ‘**fırla**’ (Turkic pentalogy) > **bear** > **beast** > **fur** > **furry** > **furious** > **ferocious** > **fierce** > **brutal** > **beret** > **burst**

Bur, **par-la** > **fire** > **phyre** (Greek) > **pahur**, **paẖẖur**, **pahwár**, **pahhuwar** (Hittite - fire, to light a fire, campfire, embers) / **Bur**, **par**-la > alleged PIE roots ‘**bhereg**’,

‘**bher**’: **bright** > **Berth** (Albert, Bertha, Egbert, **Robert**, **Robin**, Gilbert, Herbert, Hubert…) / **Albert** < Alper, Alp Er Tunga (mythological Turkish hero)… **Albert**: proper name, from German (the French form is Aubert), from Old High German Adalbert, literally "noble-bright," from Old High German **adal** "noble family," from Proto-Germanic ***athala**- (see atheling) + second element from Proto-Germanic *berhta- "bright" (from PIE root *bhereg- "to shine; bright, white"). (OED)… **Adal** < **adal** (noble name, **ad**: name); **athala** (**ata**); **bright** (**parlak**) all have Turkic roots.

Bars > **leo-pard**

Fırla > **burst**

Börk > **beret**

Kork > **horror**, **Gorgos**

Parlak > **bright**

Bur > **burn**

Adal > **adal**

Ata, **atalar** > **atheling**

Bur, **parla** > **fire**, **pyre**

Böri > **fur**, **furry**, **bear**

(4) ‘**Kan**’: blood, lineage, family, progeny, kin, kinship… ‘**Can**’: life, soul… Turkish Arabic ‘**cin**’ (Kipchak 1387): gin, genie, a kind of clever elf, genius (Latin)… ‘**Yangı**,

yengi, **yeni**’: new… ‘**Yan**’: come back, regain… ‘**Genç**’, ‘**canga**’: young… ‘**Yana**, **yine**, **gene**’: again… ‘**Yegen**’: nephew, grandchild… ‘**Yigit**’: young man, brave…

‘**Can**’ is said to come from Persian. But many words known as Persian are actually Turkic. The closely related Turkish terms above- also confirm this. ‘**Yan**’ (see above), ‘**tin**’ (soul), ‘**can**’ is a Turkish trilogy and it confirms this claim (Adnan Atabek). In Turkish, letters are read as they are written. The 'C' in 'can' or 'gin' here is pronounced like the 'G' in English.

Can >< **cin** >< **yan** >< **yeğen** >< **yangı** >< **yengi** >< **genç** >< **kan** >< **yigit** >>>> **gene**, **gen** (alleged PIE root), **genius**, **genetic**, **generous**, **genealogy**, **genital**, **generate**, **general, genuine** etc. ; **young** (Eng.), **juve**, **jung** (Latin); **giovanne** (It.); **new**; **ağani** (Laz.): new; **again**; **youth**; **jovantut** (Celtic): new, young etc.

New (Eng.): yanı, yengi, **yeni**. **New** > yeni (K. Mirşan) / Turkic Hakas '**naa**' > new, Turkic Şor dialect 'naa' > new (A. Atabek) / **New** > yengi, yeni. (**Y** > **Ne** rule) / **Nouyos**, **nevez**, **nowydh**, **newydd**, **nua** (Celtic) > **new** < **yeni**, nev / **Nēwas, newa** (Hittite): new

Can > **gen**, **gene**

Kan > **kin**

Genç > **young**, **jung**

Yiğit > **youth**

Gene > **again**

Genuin (Eng.); **genau**, **wahr**, **gerecht** (German): **gerçek**. **Çın**: (Uyghur, Altai, Tel, Leb.): **gerçek**, true (Radloff) / **Gin** (Turkic): truth (Copeland)

(5) '**Sak**': head, wisdom, wise… '**say**': consider, count… '**san**': think, suppose… '**sez**': sense, intuit, perceive, feel… '**sav**, **sab**': saying, word, statement, assertion, opinion… '**söy**': say… '**söz**': word, statement, promise… '**savga**, **sagu**': lament, saga, myth (Kisamov)…

Sak >< **say** >< **sab**, **sav** >< **san** >< **sez** >< **söz** >< **söy** >< **sagu**, **savga** >>>> **saga**, **sagacious**, **sagacity**, **sense**, **sencess**; **sensus**, **sentio** (Latin); **sagai** (Hittite): omen, sign, warning; **sak-**, **sākki**, **sakk**, **sak-sk**, **sakinu** (Hittite): to know, to experience, to heed, to pay attention, understand; **science**; **scio** (Latin): to know, perceive; **sapere** (It.): know, to understand, think; **sophia** etc.

Sagu > **saga**

Sez > **sense**, **sencess**

Söy, **söyle** > **say**

Sab > **sapere** (It.), **sophos** (Latin), **sophia** (Greek)

Sak, **say** > **science**, **scio**